NINETY FOURTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## FINANCIERS AND LAWYERS AT COURTHOUSE IN ANTICIPATION OF FERRY STOCK AUCTION. SIDELIGHTS ON WIGGINS FERRY



Director Paul Brown of the Mercantile Company. On his left is Counsel Jacob Klein of the Mercantile Company, Trust Officer Isaac H. Orr of the St. Louis-Union Trust Company, is talking with D. M. Houser.



Judge Klein in the foreground informing Mr. Blair of the announcement of Counsel Lee that the auction would not be held. Frederick Vierling, trust officer of the Mississippi Valley Company, who said he was merely a spectator, is smiling just behind Mr. Biair.



Director Brown and Counsel James L. Blair of the Mercantile Company, somewhat tired of waiting, have gone to a corner of the steps to hold a confab. Mr. Blair has his hand in his pocket.

will take steps, it is stated to prevent the confirmation of the sale by the Probate

Court on the ground that this sale has caused a loss to the interests of the minors. These three points sum up the situation in regard to the controversy over the Chou-teau stock at dark last night. Neither com-pany's representatives will say in so many words that the stock has been sold, that an words that the stock has been sold, that an indemnifying bond has been given nor that the Probate Court will be appealed to; but from those near to the attorneys this was the net result of the afternoon's work John F. Lee, counsel for the curators, and Mr. Foy, one of the curators, departed for California last night for a brief rest, hence it is resumed that as far as they are concerned the matter has been settled.

Judge Henderson of the Probate Court said yesterday that he wanted to see the interests of the minors protected, and to that extent his court was interested.

"You can say for me that in this matter the cursiors will be held responsible, and that the interests of the minors will be protected."

the curators will be held responsible, and that the interests of the minors will be protected."

Before 3 o'clock leading business men, attorneys and trust company officials began gathering at the stone steps leading to the Fourth street entrance to the Court-

an offer of \$300. Miss Chanteau prompily regudiated Mr. Foy's action as far as she was concerned. The Mercantile Company duplicated its offer to Mr. Foy agreeing to poy \$300 and to indemnify him against damages. Judge Henderson then said he had no authority to force a sale, but that he would hold them both responsible for the interests of the minors. The attorneys agreed to have a sale at auction in the afternoon at the Courthouse the stock to zo to the highest. Courthouse, the stock to go to the highest

Courthouse, the stock to go to the highest bidder.

Second Vice President Robert Mather of the Rock Island then announced that he would start the bidding at \$1,500 a share. The legal conference, in which a dozen prominent attorneys participated, was adjourned till the afternoon, when another journed till the afternoon, when another session was held in the office of the curators' counsel. John F. Lee, As a result of the second meeting, it was given out that at \$250 a final announcement would be made at the Courthouse door.

TWO HUNDRED PERSONS PRESENT AT THE AUCTION.

one of the most interesting syctions everconducted here. Such well-known business
and professional men as D. D. Walker,
Jonathan Rice, Ernest Peugnet, W. D.
Hemenway, George A. Davies, Harry Scullin, Henry Ittleson, William C. Little, Alex.
Grant, Bauer, John H. Freudenstein,
David R. Francis, James Yore, Edward J.
M. Hastman, John H. Dieckman, Isaac H.
Orr, Judge Jacob Klein, Daniel R. Taylor,
Paul Brown, Ben Altheimer, John S. King,
George L. Edwards, Frederick Vierling, W.

George L. Edwards, Frederick Vierling, W. G. Lackey and others, were in the throng. Presently Festus J. Wade and Colonel M. A. Low of Topeka, leaders of the Rock Island interests, with Colonel James L. Biair and Judge Klein, held a conference on the state leaking the property of the conference of the state leaking the property of th the steps, looking up and down Fourth street occasionally for the Mississippi Valley delegation, who had not yet come. Counsel Lackey and Vierling seemed to be the only representatives of that company present and they said they came to look on.

MATTER ADJUSTED WITHOUT AUCTION.

The crowd kept on growing, realty and insurance men coming on the scena in squads, and as the hour of 3:30 was reached a nervousness and apprehension swept over many of the spectators, who saw in the delay some evidence of compromise or ad-

which carried them away at full speed, which carried them away at full speed. Former Governor Francis held a brief con-ference with these gentlemen before they entered the carriage. REFUSE TO STATE HOW

SETTLEMENT WAS MADE.

Immediately after the adjournment Attorneys Frederick Lehmann and Charles Nagel repaired to the offices of the Mississippi Company, where, with Vice President Breckinridge Jones, a lengthy conference was held. Asked whether the Chou-teau stock had been sold, Mr. Jones sald; "The stock was not sold at auction. The

matter has been arranged."

This statement was not amended or added to afterwards, and when the same ques-

to afterwards, and when the same ques-tion was put to Counsel Lee he spoke much in the same way:
"The matter has been settled, though the details are not for publication. I will not say that the stock has been sold or that a bond was given. However, the matter has been arranged."

Previous to this Messrs. Lee and Nagel "The matter has been settled, though the details are not for publication. I will not say that the stock has been sold or that a bond was given. However, the matter has been arranged."

Previous to this Messrs. Lee and Nagel bend of \$150,000 was given by the plaintiffs.

The fifty shares of the Chouteau minors of a morning conference between the attorin the Wiggins Ferry Company, for possession of which two trust companies are contesting, have, it is understood, been sold to
the Mississippl Valley Trust Company at a
price not under \$1.500 a share.

The buyer made an indemnifying bend to
Courators Julius F. Foy and Miss Eugenia
Chouteau, assuming responsibility for all
demages. The Mercantile Trust Company
will take steps, it is stated to prevent the

AGAINST THE MERCANTILE.

Late yesterday another suit was filed in the Circuit Court at the instance of Adeline Darling of Chicago against Messrs, Scullin and Wade, and the Mercantile Trust Com-pany. The allegation is made that 255 shares were owned by plaintiff, who was informed by wire of the original \$500 offer for the stock. She alleges that Mr. Scullin proceeded to sell the stock, which he held in trust for her, before she could reach St. Louis, and that on learning of the \$600 offor from the Mississippi Valley Company she had countermanded the order to sell. She adds that she has pledged 200 shares of the stock to the Union Trust Company for \$17,500, but that she is willing to refund this amount and wishes the stock transferred to the Mississippi Company at the ferred to the Mississippi Company at the

# DEAL. THE BUYERS AND SELLERS

Old Families of St. Louis Have Parted With the Stock With Some Reluctance, Owing to a Sentimental Regard for the Property, Which Has Made Fortunes for Many.

MESDAMES SCANLAN AND FOY ARE NO LONGER STOCKHOLDERS.



MRS. MARY F. SCANLAN.

Who was the principal woman stockholder in the Wiggins Ferry Company, and has sold her 1,400 shares to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

MOORE BROTHERS, CONTROLLING THE ROCK ISLAND, GREW RICH AFTER FORTUNE FAILED yided among the shareholders. It was quite | cially dead. We'll be on top again." vided among the shareholders. It was quite tilkely that this was perfectly true.

Then came the Chicago convention, Bryan made his "crown-of-thorns" speech and was nominated. Values began to shrink everywhere. Diamond Match stock was thrown by the baie at the heads of the brokers who were operating in the Stock Exchange for the pool. The pool bought frantically, but, Exchange was represented. It was at once the failure of the Chicago Stock to the pool bought frantically, but, Exchange was represented. It was at once the failure of the Chicago Stock to the pool bought frantically, but, Exchange was represented. It was at once the solution of the hankers smilled at this, but he did as he had agreed, and with a rapidity that startled the doubters. In January, 1899, the last \$500,000 of their debt was paid to bankers in Providence, the pool bought frantically, but, Exchange was represented. It was at once Rock Island Railroad Purchased With Their Profits From the Organ-

ization of the First Steel Combine-They Lost \$5,000,000 in the Crash of the Diamond Match Company, but Paid Off Debts Aggregating \$5,000,000 and Made \$10,000,000 Over and Above That in Four Years.

## MAY DECLARE WAR AGAINST TH EIR OLD ENEMIES, THE GOULDS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 1.-Railroad magnates throughout the country are watching cautiqualy the movements of Judge William H. Moore, who controls the Rock Island Railroad, and are wondering what the next an-Since he acquired an entrance into St.

Louis by the purchase of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado for the Rock Island, and it is admitted that the Mercan tile Trust Company is the agent for this road in its attempt to get control of the Wiggins Ferry Company and its terminals railroad men are satisfied that Judge Moore has only begun to show his band in the field he has lately chosen. They recall his ag-gressiveness as a promoter of industrial trusts and have reason to fear him as a competitor in the railroad world.

It has not yet developed who the parties are who are contesting for the Wiggins company, but the belief gains ground that the Goulds are not at all anxious that the Moore should not get a footing in St. Louis, and are making the fight for control of the

ferry company. Nor would it be surprising should this prove to be the case.

Judge Moore has and old score to settle with the Goulds. It dates back to the time of the fallure of the Diamond Match Company, which resulted in ruin for the Moores Should the Moore and Gould factions be come engaged in a conflict, it will be a battle of giants. Behind the former are Daniel G. Reid, W. B. Leeds and several others who made millions in steel, and his brother, J. Hobart Moore.

#### JUDGE MOORE'S CAREER IS OF UNUSUAL INT. REST.

The capeer of Judge Moore is one of unusual interest. He is known as the necromancer of trusts—the Match, Cracker, Sirawboard, Tinplate, Sheet Steel, Steel Hoop, Tin Can and National Steel all being products of his brain. The combined capitalization of the steel companies alon Was \$225,000,000.

These corporations were absorbed by the United Steel Trust at figures which netted the promoters handsome fortunes. The money realized by the sale of the steel companies was used for the purchase of the Rock Island Railroad. When the Flower clique was dethroned and the Moore followers succeeded in purchasing control in the open market, Wall street held its breath. It was the first real big coup of a decade and marked the entrance of a

As an organizer and financial director of great industrial combinations, Judge Moore will probably always be better known than as a lawyer, but it was due to his knowledge of the corporation laws of many States that he was able to coalesce millions of dollars of the capital of great industries into great trade and manufacturing combinations. Added to his knowledge of corporation law, he possesses the mer-chant sense to a marvelous degree. He juggles with millions of dollars as other men do with thousands. All his undertakings have reached into the millions, and profits are numbered in like sums. MADE FIFTEEN MILLIONS

IN LESS THAN FOUR YEARS. He has had the rare distinction of falling for \$5,000,000. But that was nothing to this wizard of money, for before four years had passed he was out of debt and \$16,000,000 ahead of the game. It takes a financier to do that. And through it all not a smiren has been put upon his good name.

Judge Moore, with his brother, J. Hobart
Moore, and W. J. Purcell, formed a law

practiced law, Owing to his knowledge of corporation law, Judge Moore was enable to plan the consolidation under one man ment of widely scattered establishment in the same line of production. The disor-ganized and often antagonistic fragments of these industries, his genius for organ-ization and his ability as a broad financier enabled him to bring them together on a practical working and money-making and Saving basis. One of the first industries to attract his

attention was match manufacturing, in which, while the Diamond Match Company was the leader, there was great competi-tion. In 1889 he succeeded in consolidating nearly all of the match interests under a single control, which was run on Standard Oil principles as nearly as possible, and which opposed competition wherever it found it It was through speculating in the stock of the Diamend Match Company that the Moore brothers lost \$5,000,000 and went into debt for \$5,000,000 more.

#### SPECTACULAR PAILURE OF THE MOORE BROTHERS.

The failure of the Moores was one of the most speciacular that has occurred in this country in many years, and the financial survival of the brothers is quite as remarkable, and is considered by financiers as

the greatest recovery ever known in that length of time. In 1894 the Diamond Match Company practically controlled the match business of the United States. Upon its organiza-tion with a capital stock of \$10,000,000 and a watered stock of \$7,000,000, W. H. Moore

was made first vice president and director and J. H. Moore second vice president, but he was not in the directory.

They practically managed the company. Its advance was great from the start, and it earned divisiends of from 12 to 15 per cent. Then the directors began to dream cent. Then the directors began to dream of a world-wide match-manufacturing corporation with a capital of \$50,000,000. It was proposed to make all Europe use Dia-mond matches and to gradually take in

other continents. President Barber of the company went to Europe and submitted propositions to the French and Austrian governments to use the Diamond Match Company's match-making machines, and he received much encouragement. This was an excuse for the Moores to push Diamond stock up, and they resolved to make it hit the 300 mark, or even go higher. In this scheme, New York Biscult stock was also to rise, be-cause, being practically in the same com-

cause, being practically in the same com-bination, it would sympathetically respond to the prosperity of its stronger brother, the Diamond Match Company.

This resolve was the undoing, temporari-ly, of the Moores, not on account of faulty judgment, for their plans were well laid and they had enormous backing, but be-cause of the unformen panic that preceded sause of the unforseen panic that preceded the presidential election of 1896.

#### TROUBLE FOLLOWED THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OF 1896.

The Moores formed a pool to "boost" Diamond Match stock. In it were such potent backers as George M. Pullman, P. D. Armour and J. W. Doane of Chicago. The pool agreement called for the purchase of 20 000 shares of Diamond stock. Just before the Democratic National Convention met in Chicago Diamond stock was up to 249. The ernment had signed an agreement to use the Diamond match machines and methods of match manufacturing, and that the American Government was ready to do the same; that the Diamond Match Company was earning 17 per cent dividends, and had \$10,000,000 surplus, which would soon be di-

flooded the banks with millions of dollars' worth of it, and many of them loaned him as high as \$170 a share. The money thus obtained was used by him to buy in more stock for the pool account on the Stock Ex-change. All trades for the pool were made in the name of the Moore brothers. Still the stock came piling in; the more they bought the more was offered. Judge Moore wondered where it all came from, and at last he discovered that the banks that had loaned him \$170 a share on it were selling it back to him at \$230 a share. These trades were all in "the account," which means settlement on the first of the month.

ITS OWN MEMBERS. The pool began to grow nervous at the losses and at the way the stock was de-preciating in spite of Judge "nore's efforts to hold it up. Diamond Match was tossed

that would take it. Then a mysterious

n spite of it, the price of Diamond Match decided to close the Stock Exchange indegan to sag and it was "up to" the definitely. The Diamond Match shares held by the bankers were margined at a figure that would protect them from loss and ores to bring it through.

V. H. Moore was courageous and thought that would protect them from loss and could bring the stock out all right. He they were indifferent to the fate of the Stock Exchange. It had been their call for margins amounting to \$400,000, that had caused the collapse of the Moores. The speculative value of the failure was approximately \$20,000,000, of which \$5,000,000

## fell upon the Moores. EDWIN GOULD ATTACKED

STOCK AT CRITICAL TIME. It was advised that W. H. Moore and J. B. Moore be retained in the active man-agement of the Diamond Match Company, on account of their previous advancement of its interests.

It was at this time that Edwin Gould, president of the Continental Match Company, began to pound the Diamond stock. He sent out circulars to all the bankers brokers and stockholders denying that the French or Austrian Governments had sign-ed contracts with the Diamond Match Company, and succeeded in heating the price of Diamond Match down to 108 on a over the counters of every bank in town rising market.

The Governing Committe of the Stock



J. H. MOORE.

WILLIAM H. MOORE.

Financiers who negotiated the sale of the Colorado road to the Rock Island, and who have effected many of the recent industrial and railroad deals.

short account. He was a member of the pool. Whenever he bought 500 shares as a member of the pool he sold 5,000 shares short for his personal account. This was more than the betrayed mem-bers of the pool could stand. Finally the backers of the pool, with fortunes aggre-gating more than \$70,000,9800, refused to furnish further assistance. It was about dusk Moores threw up the sponge and announced that they were insolvent, at the

same time promising their creditors that they would pay their debts dollar for dol-

The day before their failure Diamond Match was quoted at 222; the day of the failure it had dropped to 100. Every broker of prominence on the Stock Exchange had been caught "long," and all were practically insolvent. These brokers repudinted ownership of Diamond stock, and said that their principals were the Moores. The Diamond Match collapse was a complete loss to the Moores. A fortune of \$5,093,000 was gone in the shume and these found. was gone in the slump, and they found themselves \$5,000,000 in debt, to boot.

W. H. Moore said (and it was most characteristic of the man):

some one began to sell the stock for the | Exchange upheld the Moore brothers and expressed confidence in them. In spite of the effort to make the Moores continue in the interests of the Diamond Match Com-pany, they resigned to George M. Pullman n September 2, 1896, and P. D. Armour, George M. Pullman, H. N. Higinbotham George M. Pullman, H. N. Higinbotham and Cyrus McCormick were named as di-

After the excitement that had attended After the excitement that had attended the failure of the Moores and the closing of the Stock Exchange, W. H. Moore began to negotiate with creditors and shareholders for the reorganization of the Diamond Match Company, and the settlement of the obligations of the brothers. So well was be regarded by the banks and his creditors that there was not a dissenting roice to this proposition.

Inside of two years, only \$500,000 of their debts were left outstanding, and in the meantime they had set on foot things of even greater magnitude, for in this time the Steel Trust and the Tinplate Trust were put on foot, and so successfully that the stock subscriptions offered had to be scaled down 10 per cent. MASS OF DEBTS WIPED OUT

TO CREDITORS' SURPRISE. W. H. Moore had promised to pay his ley of Texas.

creditors dollar for dollar, and perhaps more. The bankers smiled at this, but he did as he had agreed, and with a rapidity

men came to regard them as practically worthless and put them up at a "knockdown" sale, without reserve. No one want ed the paper, however, and the speculators would not bid, so the notes and securities reverted back to the bankers, who, as things turned out, were not sorry. The se-curities, in the meantime, had increased from \$15\$ to \$40 s share, and the bankers sold them out and considered themselves lucky to get back as much from what they considered a hopeless financial wreck, but they still held the Moore notes.

In January, W. H. Moore and his brothe sent the Providence men checks for half a million dollars. The doubters realized, besides a profit of from \$15 to \$40 on every chare of the stock bought in, 100 cents of the dollar on the notes that they had vain ly offered at auction not long before. other debts of the brothers had been paid in the same way, promptly and without the extraction of a cent, and, besides this feat they had made about \$19,009,000 profits in promoting newer enterprises.

## FRIEND OF THE CURATORS

From an informant who stands close t the curators it was learned last night that they had decided not to break the block of fifty shares belonging to Auguste Chouteau who is only if years old. This informant said that there had been no sale of stock. The Probate Court would not meet till June, hence the deal could not be ratified for more than a month. The curators were mindful of their responsibility and they were acting for the best interests of the child, they maintained, in whatever steps they had undertaken.

It is freely stated that the Mercantile company will take steps to hold the guardians responsible, inasmuch as only a minimum bid was offered and there is no teiling how high the figures would have run had the stock been auctioned off as originally proposed.

### **CUMMINGS FUNERAL TAKES** PLACE THIS AFTERNOON.

Religious Services Will Be Held in Hall of House of Representatives, An Unusual Honor.

Washington, May E.-Funeral services over the body of Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York, will be held in the ball of the House of Representatives to morrow afternoon. This is an unusual tribute to a member of the House. The services will be entirely of a religious na-

ture, eulogies from members to be given

Addresses will be made by the Reveren Doctor Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Rev erend Doctor Stafford, paster of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Prayer will be made by the Reverend Doctor Couden, Chaplain of the House, and the benedic tion will be pronounced by the Reverend Doctor Milburn, Chaplain of the Senate. Mr. Payne, the House leader, announced Mr. Cumming's death to-day at the brief session of the House. The Speaker an nounced this committee to take charge of the services: Representatives McClellan, Wadsworth, Sulzer, Ray, Fitzgerald, Sher-man and Ryan of New York; Young of Pennsylvania; Clark of Missouri; Foss of Illinois, Williams of Mississippi Mc-Cleary of Minnesota; Tate of Georgia and Otey of Virgina. The Senate appointed as its committee Senators Platt of New York, Kean of New Jersey, Penrose of Pennsylvanit, Jones of Arkansas and Bai-

Commercial and social St. Louis has been stirred for a week by the contest between two trust companies for control of the Wiggins Ferry Company, many of her families have been enriched, rivairies have been engendered and old history recalled by the acute interest manifested in the control of the Wiggins Ferry Company.

Family strong boxes have been opened for changed not infrequently for Mercantile Trust and Mississippi Valley Trust checks with a hesitancy that marks the parting with an old possession or the release of an object which has come to be venerated through inheritance and long ownership,

In other cases it has been transferred gladly because of the enormous premium which it commands. Business and family ties have been strengthened or weakened in the struggle for mastery, for through relationship, self-interest, business ties or from purely monetary motives a many-sided issue has arisen over Wiggins stock. sided issue has arisen over wiggins stock. Conferences between leading attorners have taken place with a view to settling the differences out of court.

The many delays, the voluminous testimony, the ransacking of old records would

all serve to stir up ye olden days with memories pleasant or unpleasant. Out of it all arises a sentimental regard for the 10.000 shares which reposed with the valued belongings of from 150 to 200 families. Most of these have found their way into the vaults of the trust companies. Their transfer means much for the transportation and ferriage situation of the future. FIRST FERRY ACROSS

## THE MISSISSIPPL

Ferriage at St. Louis is coincident with the founding of the city. In a haphazard way a man named Gamache ran a be from the foot of Market street to the Illinois side, and out of it grew a rivalry which resulted in Captain James S. Piggott build-ing a dock of his own, Being a war veteran, General William Henry Hurrison gave him permission to operate a ferry between Ca-hokia and St. Louis, and Spanish Command-er Zenon Trudeau also gave permission. He built a ferry-house and used a rowboat out to Samuel Wiggins in 1819.

St. Louis then had about 4,099 inhabitants and larger boats were needed. A stern-wheel boat operated by a treadmill engine with one horse was introduced, and this, in 1823, gave way to the first steamboat, launched as the St. Clair. The company was incorporated in 1832. The Icelander, one of the boats, burned in 1844, and four years later the St. Louis exploded her boller, causing thirteen deaths, at a point opposite Spruce street. The New Era, one of the company's fleet of boats, became the Es-sex, the flagship of Farragut. An iron-shed sex, the flagship of Farragut. An iron-snot iceboat was one of the novelties designed to prevent interference by the ice in winer. In 1855 the company was reorganized with a capital of \$1.500,000, which has since remained the same. With the advent of the Rock Island rystem into the city and its necessity for absorbing the Wiggins properties the stock has risen from \$250 in several days to as high as \$1.500, the issue beeral days to as high as \$1,500, the issue be-ing 10,000 shares.

#### SAMUEL WIGGINS'S NAME WITHSTANDS MANY CHANGES.

Though the ferry rights and charter of the Wiggins Ferry Company have passed through many hands, beginning with Samuel Wiggins, the name still clings and the family name is still identified with business interests here. Samuel B. Wiggins, the son, was born in 1814 and passed away in 1895. He was only 4 years old when he was brought to St. Louis from Edwardsville, Il. Under the tutelage of Elihu Shepherd, a famous instructor in his day young Wig-gins received a training which fitted him well for the mercantile pursuits which he later undertook. Beginning as a cierk in an Illinois store, which gave him an oppor-tunity to reveal his diligence, judgment and integrity, he advanced to a point where S. C. Christy took him in partnership in the firm which when Andrew Christy was added

Wiggins retired. In 1853 Samuel B. Wig-gins began devoting himself almost exclusively to the ferry company and contin-ued to do so until ill health closed his ca-teer in his fifty-fourth year. In 1856 Mr. reer in his fifty-fourth year. In 1886 Mr. Wigsins took an active part in the movement which forced the adoption of a safe banking law, and was one of the organizers of the Exchange Bank, established under that law. The Southern Bank, since merged

in the Third Nutional, also was one of his enterprises. A number of influential insurance companies existed here in those days and of two of them, the Pacific and the Citizens. Mr. Wiggins was a director.

Mr. Wiggins was married in 1838 to Miss Mary Wilson of Philladelphia. Four children were been to them—Miss Jane who dren were born to them-Miss Jane, who became Mrs. Frank L. Ridgley; the wife of Reverend Mr. Rhades of Cincinnati; Mrs. Taylor of New York and William Wiggins,

#### HAVE GRACED ST. LOUIS SOCIETY FOR MANY YEARS.

who died single.

Mrs. Mary F Scanlan, who with Mrs. Peter L. Foy, her sister, owned more shares than any of the other feminine stockholders of the Wiggins Company has graced St. Louis society for many years, and now in the sunset of her life she has parted with her holdings in the company, which her father helped to develop. Mrs. Scanlan was a Christy on her father's side and a Jarrot on her mother's. Her grandfather, Nicholas Jarrot, came from France to Cahokia in 1794, became a trader and acquired a landed estate. He had much to do with inviting immigration to Southern

illinois and Eastern Missouri.

As Major of St. Clair County militis be helped to protect the settlers against the Indians and helped to establish the anthority of the United States over Illinois and Missouri.

The Jarrot mansion probably was the first in the Mississippi Valley. Materials and workmen were imported when it was built. This historic homestead is still Mrs. for passengers and a flatboat for teams and stock. The ferry passed through several hands, until finally the Piggott heirs sold married Lieutenant John R. Church, U. S. A., who had just been graduated from West Point. With him she went to the Indian Territory. When the Civil War broke out Lieutenant Church resigned and entered the Southern army and be died in

> with two infant sons. with two infant sons.
>
> Owing to her tact and her friends in both armies she was enabled after six weeks of hardships to return through the lines to St. Louis with her bubles. The great Southern relief fair which extended aid to thousands of war sufferers was one of the enterprises to which her sympathy caused her to give ald and she has since been a

tireless worker for charity and church.

The Church of the Annunciation, the
Martha Parsons Hospital and the new Catheoral have all been objects of her inter-est. She remarried after seven years of widowhood, in 1869, her husband being James J. Scanlan, a Philadelphian, who came here and made a mark in business. Five children were born to them. Then for five years she lived abroad, educating her sons there. On her return she resumed the leadership of society, and ever since her home, at No. 3515 Lucas avenue, has been a

social center. In 1881 she entertained the visiting French officers. Notable at this function was the fact that nearly all the Americans invited spoke French. The delegation, among whom were descendants of Lafayette, afterwards referred to this ball as the most delightful entertainment given them in the United

Mrs. Grover Clevelend was also Mrs. Grover Clevento was also a guest at her home in the administration of David R. Francis as Mayor. The return of Miss Marie Therese Christy Scanlan to St. Louis Marie Therese Carriery Scanning to the Agency of a feer her graduation from the Georgetown, D. C., Convent was made the occasion of a notable function, also, in 1897. The next year

Continued on Page Two.